occurred in Baja because he had never seen it or it's distinctive cynipid fauna there. However, it does occur throughout the Sierra de Juarez of northcentral Baja California, Mexico. In two papers on the interrelationships between *Quercus dumosa* Nutt. (a California oak) and *Q. turbinella*, Tucker (Madrono, 1952, 11: 234–251; 1953, 12: 49–60) stated that Wiggins thought these two oaks were isolated in Baja California. During a trip to this area in August 1969, I found members of the Arizona flora including *Q. turbinella*, *Artemisia tridentata* Nutt., *Pinus quadrifolia* Parl., and *Quercus dunnii* Palmer, (= *Quercus palmeri* Engelm.) directly adjacent to representatives of the California flora including *Adendostoma fasciculatum* H. & A. and *Quercus dumosa*. Within five miles southwest of El Condor, Baja California, (approx. 32° 25′ N. Lat., 116° 9′ W. Long.), I found three areas where *Q. turbinella* and *Q. dumosa* occur within two feet of each other. This would be an ideal area to study the environmental conditions restricting these two floras and associated faunas.

Because of morphological and ecological similarity between *Q. turbinella* and an oak in a relict section of the Great Basin flora in the Inner South Coast Range of California, Tucker described it as *Quercus turbinella californica*. Although Munz (1963), *A California Flora*, (p. 906) and Benson (1967, Amer. J. Bot., 54(8): 1017–1026) accept this classification, Jepson (1966, *Manual of the Flowering Plants of California*, p. 274) refers to it as a variety of *Q. dumosa*.

Most oaks in any single subgenus of *Quercus* with contiguous distributions have a large percentage of their total gall-making cynipid wasps in common (between 40 and 100% on California oaks). Tucker (1970, Amer. J. Bot., 57(1): 74–84) and Tucker and Muller, (1958, Evolution, 12: 1–17) have used cynipid host patterns in the analysis of hybrid oak populations. The distinctive faunas of *Q. dumosa* and *Q. turbinella* in northern Baja California suggest host-parasite relationships might be an additional means of evaluating the taxonomic status of *Q. t. californica*. Since Tucker has shown *Q. t. californica* to have an overlapping distribution with *Q. dumosa* (1953, Madrono, 12: 49–60) these contiguous areas of distribution could also provide a means of studying the development of these oak and cynipid patterns and the role of isolation in the development of Pacific Slope and Southwestern floras and faunas.—D. CHARLES DAILEY, *Sierra College, Rocklin, California.*

Mass movement of *Sympetrum corruotum* (Hagen) (Odonata: Libellulidae) in central California.—The observations of unidirectional mass movements of the dragonfly *Sympetrum corruptum* (Hagen) have been reported in the Kensington-Albany-Berkeley area in central California in recent years in notes by Turner (1965, Pan-Pac. Entomol., 41: 66–67) and Opler (1971, Pan-Pac. Entomol., 47: 223). In these references the species *corruptum* was assigned to the genus *Tarnetrum*. Turner suggested that these dragonflies were "probably migrating from lakes and ponds in Marin County."

Records of a flight of *Sympetrum corruptum* in the fall of 1969 in Marin County are presented. On 11 October 1969 at 17:15 hours, Daylight Saving time, while traveling north on Dais Road, just south of the intersection of Sequoia Valley Road and Muir Woods Road (which is in an area west of the city of Mill Valley), hundreds of dragonflies were observed flying uphill and eastward. It was possible to look westward, with the sunlight shimmering on their wings, where they could be seen for a distance of more than a hundred yards—it was a mignificent sight and flight. At the road level the dragonflies flew from about 4 to 25 feet in height.

Looking west and downhill some were flying one hundred and more feet above the dried grassy fields. Rarely a specimen was observed to settle on some vegetation. The flight was continuing at 17:40 hours when I had to leave. The afternoon was warm with only the lightest breeze. A continuation of their flight in an easterly direction would have brought them into the areas where Turner and Opler had reported their flights in other years.

Sympetrum corruptum is a species with a very wide distribution. It occurs from Canada to Honduras and is also known from Asia. The single female specimen, collected at the time of the observed flight, was confirmed as belonging to this species by Dr. D. R. Paulson of the University of Washington, in April 1970. Dr. Paulson reported that he and other Odonata specialists now prefer to include *corruptum* in the genus *Sympetrum* Newman.—PAUL H. ARNAUD, JR., *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*

On the photocopying of entomological literature.—Apart from its legal and ethical aspects, photocopying is of real significance to our society. We have kept a stock of back issues of the *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* in the expectation of future sales of single copies and complete sets. Copying machines are now installed not only in research and business centers but also in many stores, and are inexpensive to use. If students have library volumes of our journal available, and photocopy the pages of interest, this may well affect the value of our back issue holdings, and policy on how many extra copies we should order in the future.

Photocopying can be also of great value of our Historical File. We have many newspaper clippings, some dating back 75 years and more. Newsprint deteriorates and discolors rather quickly, but bond paper can be used in "Xerox" machines so it may be highly desirable to copy such articles, and in the future put photocopies rather than the original newsprint into the files.

The following clear and pertinent statements are from the journal *Philatelic Literature Review* (Vol. 20, No. 3, 30 September 1971), from John Alden's letter to the Editor "On the photocopying of Philatelic Literature," and comments thereon by the editor, Charles J. Peterson, to whom I an indebted for permission to quote. Page 133 (Alden) ". . . Readers should perhaps also be reminded that the photocopying of copyrighted material, though often ignored in practice, is still illegal. Although the American library profession has attempted to have incorporated in American copyright law a 'fair use' provision to permit an individual to make such copies, it has not yet been passed. The economic effect on publishers caused by the electrostatic copying (by 'Zerox' or other comparable processes) have become increasingly serious, and have led to the devising of paper which will forestall such copying. Potential . . . clients . . . might bear in mind that in many countries—particularly the United Kingdom—registration is not required to secure copyright: publication is in itself sufficient." Page 134 (Peterson) ". . . There are broad questions here involving principles of copyright law and of personal ethics: Is it all right for a non-profit organization to make photocopies, but not business firms? Can an individual make a copy for himself, but not for a third party? What about the copying machines which are now being installed in public libraries as a customer service: isn't this tactic endorsement of the practice?"—HUGH B. LEECH, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*

The Australian sod fly *Altermetoponia rubriceps* (Macquart) in Marin County, California.—*Altermetoponia rubriceps* was first recorded from the New World by E. L. Kessel (1948, Science, 108(2813): 607–608) on the basis of speci-